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[WHOLE No. 66.]

REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCES.

STONY POINT.

The scenery of the Hudson river bears nature's grandest imprint. The hand that formed an universe of worlds has thrown together along the banks of this noble stream, a wild assemblage of rocks and mountains. The Palisades, as they are called, commence on the western side of the Hudson, just above the Weehaw or Weehawken, and extend about twelve miles up the river. They are bold, abrupt demonstrations of omnipotence, moulded by him whose power is not bounded by time or circumstances. The cannon of a thousand armies might roar out their ineffectual vengeance against this natural battery, which frowns over the broad bright stream at an elevation of from sixty to one hundred and fifty feet, and the parapet would laugh in scorn at the power of battle.

After the Palisades terminate, a country of hills and vales succeeds; the former, rounded up like loaves of sugar, and the latter indented like dimples on the cheek of beauty. Occasionally, however, nature has projected into the stream one of her bold fronts, a miniature foundation of the "hills of fear," which cast their sombre shadows across the pass of the highlands. One of these projections is Stony Point. It stands out in bold relief from the rural scenery just below, and challenges the attention of the passenger who has been relieved from the sublimity of the basaltic rocks of the Palisades to prepare for a wilder development of nature's craniology. But the impressions which crowd into the spectator's mind in this region, are not all derived from a river, mountain, or valley; tradition and history lend a melancholy glory to this revolutionary ground. On the right or eastern bank stretches away the celebrated "neutral ground" throughout the entire extent of Westchester county, where regulars, cow boys, Virginia horse, and continentals, whigs and tories, appeared and disappeared like the actors of a wild and bloody tragedy. On the left Stony Point is allied to associations of military achievements and unfading renown; while farther up, Arnold's treason, Andre's capture and untimely although merited fate, twine round the memorable rocks of West Point.

Stony Point is about forty miles above New York; and ten or fourteen below West Point. It is a rounded gravelly hill, of small extent, jutting into the stream and connected with the main land by a low morass which is partially overflowed by tide water. It was fortified in the revolutionary war, and occupied by a small force, and might have been considered as a remote outpost to the strong fortress of West Point. It was captured by the British in the year 1779, and strongly repaired and garrisoned by more than six hundred soldiers, commanded by the brave Lieut. Col. Johnson.

A few days before the 16th of July in the same year, a tall, commanding personage, mounted on a strong charger, was seen on the eminence above Stony Point. He had a glass in his hand, and appeared to study the character of the defences with an intensity of interest. Johnson, who was returning the gaze of the horseman with his spyglass, turned to one of his staff and remarked that the apparition on the hill portended no good. Rumors were afloat in the entrenchments that the same tall figure had been seen across the river on the highest opposite eminence the day before, like a horseman painted against the sky. A cow boy said that this figure was the apparition of Washington, and that it was never seen except just before a battle or a thunderstorm. But while these idle rumors were floating around the atmosphere of the camp, the real Washington, from observations made with his own eyes, was concerting a soldier-like plan for its surprise.

On the night of the 16th of July, by the twinkling light of the stars that broke over and through the clouds,

two columns of soldiers might have been seen under the brow of the eminence in the rear of the fort. They were stern men, the silent thoughtful men of New England. The eagle-eyed Wayne was at their head, and his heart beat like that of a lion. The regiments of Febiger and Meigs, with the youthful Major Hull's detachment formed the right column; Butler's regiment, with the two companies under Major Murphy, formed the left. The van of the right was formed of one hundred and fifty volunteers, at whose head stood the brave Fleury; one hundred volunteers under Stewart composed the van on the left; and still further advanced, the noblest post of all, stood two "forlorn hopes" of twenty men each—one commanded by Lieut. Gibbon, and the other by Lieut. Knox. Wayne stepped from man to man through the vanguards—saw them take their flints from their pieces, and fix the death bayonet. At twenty minutes past eleven, the two columns moved to the bloody work before them, one going to the left and the other to the right to make their attack on opposite sides.

The inhabitants on the eastern side of the river heard a sharp crashing as the forlorn hope of either side broke into the double row of abattis; the muskets of the sentinels flashed suddenly amidst the darkness, and in a moment the fortress vomited out flame and thunder as if a volcano had ignited, and was tossing its white lava upwards. The cry of battle, not to be mistaken, shrill, wild and fearful, broke upon the dull ear of night. But all was in vain for the fortress. Under the showers of grape, and full in the red eye of battle, the two gloomy, still unwavering, columns moved on, and the two vanguards met in the centre of the works. The British made an instant surrender to avoid the extermination which awaited the deploy of the columns upon the entrenchments. Sixty-three British soldiers lay dead at their guns; five hundred and forty-three were made prisoners; and the spoils were two standards, two flags, fifteen pieces of ordnance, and other materials of war. Of the sons of New England, ninety-eight were killed or wounded. Of Lieut. Gibbon's forlorn hope, seventeen were no more. Of Lieut. Knox's about the same number were slain.

These spots, where the life-blood of the free has been poured out like water, and where the traces of the revolutionary ditch and mound still remain, are altars sacred to the high recollections of freedom. Green be the turf over these departed patriots. The bold bluff of Stony Point is classic ground. Hither, in future time, shall the poet and the sentimentalist come to pay their tribute of affection and honor where

—"Our fathers knelt
In prayer, and battled for a world."

BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.

The following interesting letter was communicated to the American Historical Society of Military and Naval events:—

Narrative of Daniel McCarty, a private in Captain Fuller's Company of Minute Cadets, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, taken from his verbal statement, September 26, 1835.

A SCENE OF THE CRADLE OF LIBERTY.

On the evening of the 18th of April, 1775, at ten o'clock, being at Charlestown, we received intelligence that 1400 of the regulars had landed at Leechmore's Point, about one mile and a half from Boston, and crossed the fields, without music, to the public road leading to Nottaway and Lexington—so far they were undiscovered. At the time we received the intelligence, they were supposed to be six miles on their route, and five miles from Lexington.

We had three companies of militia at Charlestown; the exempts under Captain Harris, a militia company

under Captain William Cumming commanding, and Captain Isaac Fuller's company of Cadets, minute men. We all marched immediately under Captain Harris, of the exempts, through by-roads; and although we had 10 miles to Lexington and the regulars had only 5 from Nottaway to march, we arrived at Lexington before them, between one and two o'clock. When the British found their movements were discovered, they marched with drums beating and colors flying.

By the advice of our officers we secreted our arms and equipments in a grove about half a mile from the town of Lexington, and went without order to the town-house, where we found a number of the inhabitants assembled, and the house lighted up. Within half an hour the regulars marched up, beating "Yankee Doodle." The commander formed in front of the house and brought his men to order arms. He rode up to where we stood before the house and inquired the occasion of the assembling of the inhabitants at that late hour. We informed him that, understanding the regulars were marching into the country at such an unusual hour, we had assembled to inquire the cause. The officer informed us that he was bound to Concord, and had orders to disperse collections or bodies of men; and ordered us to disperse. We said that we had met on business which was not concluded, and therefore would not disperse. He said he did not wish to injure us, but should compel us to disperse. We answered as before. He then ordered a platoon to advance and fire upon us, which they did; but observing no one hurt we continued in our position. The commanding officer rode up to the house and exclaimed, "I am surprised, gentlemen, that you will compel me to do you an injury." Our answer was, "If you injure us, we have got to abide by the consequences, and so have you." He ordered a second discharge—it came, but without any effect. He repeated his former request, but with no effect. He then ordered the third platoon to advance and fire—they did so, and killed and wounded eight men. The word was among us, "now, boys, we know what to do." The regulars immediately marched for Concord. We got our arms and skirmished with them, and passed their flanks, and got on the advance, took possession of the bridge at Concord, and opened the swing gate of the bridge. The regulars advanced, their officers sent a flag to us, requesting us to restore the gate, and to let them pass. We refused. The action immediately commenced, and soon the regulars wheeled about, and commenced a lively retreat. We pursued vigorously, keeping up a deadly fire, generally within one hundred yards or less. Their flight continued without a halt for ten miles, until they met their reinforcement with artillery at Lexington. The engagement ceased on our part for about an hour, during which time they kept up a lively cannonading. They set the town on fire and commenced a hasty retreat. We pursued them with vigor, and compelled them to abandon their cannon, three *three pounders*, and three *six pounders*, with their tumbrils, which we took. We pursued them and continued to fire upon them until we had passed Charlestown Neck, which was about sunset. Our Charlestown companies secreted our arms in Winslow's barn, about half a mile from the causeway; and then we mingled with the regulars and passed the causeway, as citizens, to our homes in Charlestown, hearing all the remarks of the regulars and of the wounded, as we passed along. The English retreated by Charlestown Neck, dressed their wounded, and passed to Boston, about one o'clock, on the morning of the twentieth.

In about four hours afterwards, a fresh detachment, with intrenching tools, and nine pieces of artillery and ammunition, came from Boston, and passed to Charlestown Neck, and begun throwing up intrenchments on the northeast part of Bunkerhill. They labored at their intrenchments until about 12 o'clock, when a report was spread in Boston, that Putnam, with three thousand rebels, was passing the Neck of Roxbury to attack Boston. The intrenching party fled with precipitation, leaving their cannon, ammunition, and intrenching tools behind them.

Our Charlestown boys seized seven hundred tools and nine pieces of cannon and the wagons, and before sunset had transported them to Cambridge to the H. Q. of the American army.

For Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.
SKETCH—FIRST TROOP.

MR. POULSON:—The following just encomium on the First Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry, was intended as part of an oration delivered by Mr. P. Pemberton Morris, of Pennsylvania, at the late celebration of the birth-day of Washington by the Philodemic Society of Georgetown College, D. C. The documents necessary to an accurate sketch of the services of the Troop during the Revolutionary War, were not all received in time to form a part of the oration; enough, however, for the brief notice which follows, fell into the hands of a friend, who well remembers the merits of the Troop, and by whom they are forwarded to you for preservation, or publication.

"Permit me here, my friends and fellow students, to pause for a moment, to pay a passing tribute of well earned praise to a small band of Revolutionary Patriots of my native city, who were the associated friends and companions in arms of the illustrious Chief, in the perilous campaigns of 1776 and 1777—who formed as it were his body guard at that eventful epoch—who were faithfully, affectionately and individually attached to his person, as well as animated by his principles—who, during the whole progress of the war, merited and enjoyed his approbation, were discharged at its termination, and ever afterwards in peace retained his friendship. Some fragments of their history have lately fallen into my hands, and my heart expands with the thought of strewing some laurels on their tombs.

"They were originally but twenty-six in number, all fathers of families, and citizens of Philadelphia, embodied by voluntary association in 1774, as a troop of horse, denominated 'The First Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry,' for the defence of their then threatened country. They faithfully served it, with a large addition to its numbers, during the whole war of the Revolution, and, at one period of it, were discharged from active service by General Washington, with the following record of their renown, signed by his own hand:

"'The Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse, under the command of Captain Morris, having performed their tour of duty, are discharged for the present. I take this opportunity of returning my sincere thanks to the Captain, and to the gentlemen who compose the Troop, for the many essential services which they have rendered to their country, and to me personally, during the course of this severe campaign. Though composed of gentlemen of fortune, they have shown a noble example of discipline and subordination, and in several actions have shown a spirit of bravery which will ever do honor to them, and will ever be gratefully remembered by me.

"'Given at my head quarters, at Morristown, this 23d January, 1777. GEO. WASHINGTON.'

"But it is not only for this evidence of discipline, subordination, suffering, and spirit of bravery of this band of patriots, that I have introduced it to your notice, and recommend it to your imitation. It is to record the influence of the example, and the sameness of the great principle of disinterestedness, which equally existed in the character of the chief, and of the captain, officers, and of every individual member of the First Troop. They, like him, invariably refused to receive any pecuniary reward for their faithful and important services and severe sacrifices of personal ease, affluence and indulgence.

"The pay to which they were entitled had amounted to near seven thousand dollars, which, by an unanimous vote of the surviving members of the troop, was transferred to that well known, venerable and charitable institution, the Pennsylvania Hospital, and was the foundation there of a most benevolent branch of it—the Lying-in and Foundling Hospital.

"The troop did not disband itself at the glorious close

of the Revolutionary War: the pure patriotism in which it originated, survived and animated its successors through the war of 1813, and it is yet commanded, and is composed, in officers and men, of the same chivalrous spirits, of the fathers of families, and of the chosen sons of Philadelphia, the generous, the brave, and the *disinterested defenders* of their country, of the city of sister charities, and of brotherly love. In that city, my friends and fellow students, the benevolent donation, and the honorable eulogium of Washington, which I have read to you, will ever shine with purest lustre among the bright stars in the banner of the First Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry."

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS, IN RELATION TO THE ARMY, NAVY, &c.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1836.

Mr. BENTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to increase the military establishment of the United States; which was read and ordered to a second reading.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29.

The CHAIR announced a communication from the War Department, enclosing a report from the Topographical Bureau, of a survey of the contemplated road from Chicago to Green Bay, made in compliance with the resolution of the Senate.

The bill to provide for opening the road from Fort Leavenworth, to some point on the right bank of the Mississippi, above the State of Missouri, was, after being amended, on motion of Mr. LINN, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30.

Mr. LINN submitted the following resolution, which lies on the table one day:

Resolved That the Secretary of War be requested to send to the Senate the report made to the Topographical Bureau by the United States Geologist.

Mr. DAVIS submitted the following resolution, which lies on the table one day:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to communicate to the Senate the amount of money collected and expended for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, under the laws passed for that purpose, designating, as far as possible, the amount collected and expended in each port of the United States, and the amount paid, if any, by the custom-house officers on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, to the collector at New Orleans.

Mr. MOORE submitted the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the War Department be instructed to communicate to the Senate the report of Colonel Kearney, United States Engineer, made to that Department after his examination of the said canal [at the Muscle Shoals, Tennessee river,] now in progress, relative to the prudent and judicious expenditure of the funds appropriated for said work.

The following bill was read the third time and passed:

The bill to purchase the right to use in the army and navy hospitals, the invention of Boyd Reilly, for the application of respirable vapor to the human body.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1836.

The SPEAKER, on leave, laid before the House a letter from Leavitt, Lord, & Co., of New York, presenting a printed copy of the private life of Gen. Lafayette, with a request that the same be placed in the library of Congress.

Mr. CHILDS moved that the books be accepted by the House, that an entry of the acceptance be made on the journal, and that the Speaker cause them to be deposited in the library of Congress, which was agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30.

Mr. PEARCE, of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill making an appropriation for the erection of a marine hospital in the town of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island; which was read twice and committed.

The joint resolution for the erection of a monument to the memory of Captain Nathan Hale, was taken up.

Mr. PEARCE, of Rhode Island, remarked that the gentleman who had the peculiar charge of this resolution,

(Mr. Judson,) was absent from indisposition. He therefore moved to postpone the subject until Wednesday next, (having first ascertained that it would not lose its place in the order of business.)

The motion was agreed to.

NAVAL SERVICE BILL.

In pursuance of the special order of the 26th January, the House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. HAMER in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1836.

The question pending, was the motion of Mr. BELL to strike out the following item:

"For the improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, sixty-seven thousand dollars."

Mr. GARLAND, of Virginia, who was entitled to the floor, addressed the House at length. After some further remarks by Messrs. WISE and GARLAND, the Committee rose, and then, on motion of Mr. HAMER, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 31.

On motion of Mr. SPEIGHT,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of erecting a marine hospital at Beacon Island, North Carolina.

Mr. HAWES made an ineffectual effort to take up his resolution on the subject of the West Point Academy.

NAVAL SERVICE BILL.

In pursuance of the special order of the 26th January, on motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG, the House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. HAMER in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the naval service of the United States for the year 1836.

The question pending was the motion of Mr. BELL.

Mr. GARLAND of Virginia, resumed his remarks, and at half past four concluded. Mr. JARVIS obtained the floor, on whose motion the Committee rose.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1.

Mr. PEARCE, of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the use of this Hall be granted to J. N. Reynolds, Esq., on Saturday Evening next, for the purpose of delivering an address on the subject of an expedition or voyage of discovery to the South Sea and Pacific Ocean.

The resolution was agreed to.

The following bills from the Senate were read twice and committed:

A bill to provide for opening a military road from Fort Leavenworth on the right bank of the river Mississippi, above the State of Missouri, to Fort Gibson, on the Arkansas river;

A bill making an appropriation for purchasing the right to use in the army, navy, &c., an invention of Boyd Reilly, Esq.

CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENTS.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

House of Representatives, March 8, 1836.

DRY DOCK AT PENSACOLA.

Mr. JARVIS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, made the following report:

The Committee on Naval Affairs, instructed by a resolution of the House to inquire into the expediency of constructing a dry dock at or near the navy yard at Pensacola, Florida, and of deepening the bar, as recommended in the report of Captain Chase, of the Engineer Department, so as to admit vessels of war of the largest class, report

That the bar at the mouth of Pensacola bay is the only impediment to its being an important naval depot; and its removal, at a moderate expense, is considered practicable by Captain Dallas of the navy, and Captain Chase of the corps of engineers, whose reports are annexed to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, communicated to Congress by the President at the opening of the 23d Congress. It appears by these reports that there are 21 1-2 feet water upon the bar at low water, and it is proposed by Captain Chase to deepen it to 27 1-2 feet; but Captain Dallas is in favor of increasing the depth to 29 1-2 or 30 feet, and upon his knowledge of the draught of vessels of war, and of the depth of water required for them, the committee is disposed to place the most reliance. The expense is estimated by Captain Dallas at \$146,690, and by Captain Chase at

\$106,690; but it is believed that the estimate of Captain Dallas is not so great as it ought to be from the data which he himself furnishes.

The expense of excavating six feet is estimated by Captain Chase to be, exclusive of the cost of apparatus	\$81,690
Add three feet, recommended by Captain Dallas	40,845
	122,535

But Captain Dallas considers that Captain Chase has underrated the cost of the vessel to be employed from two to four thousand dollars, of which the average is

	3,000
	125,535
Add cost of apparatus	25,000

The whole expense would therefore be	\$150,535
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But Captain Dallas also has his fears that an engine, of which the cost would not exceed \$10,000, would not be of sufficient power; because the bar is so firm and compact that, in an attempt to examine it at the distance of four feet below the surface, the auger was twisted off, although the shank was an inch and a half in diameter. It would not, therefore, be prudent to estimate the expense at less than \$155,000 or \$160,000.

Captain Chase recommends the employment of two machines, and estimates the cost for the first year at \$62,690. But, aware of the fallaciousness of estimates, it is considered expedient by the committee to add 20 per cent.; and they, therefore, recommend an appropriation of \$75,000, which, they trust, will be found sufficient to make the experiment in a full and satisfactory manner.

If the experiment should meet with success, it is presumed that the expediency of constructing a dry dock would not be questioned; but until the practicability of this improvement in the harbor is established, it is the opinion of the committee that it would not be advisable to commence a construction which would involve the expenditure of at least one million of dollars.

It is believed that vessels of a draught of water adapted to the depth of water on the bar, might be repaired with greater economy by the use of an inclined plane, or marine rail-way, or of a hydraulic dock, both of which are in useful operation in the merchant yards at New York. The cost of the former would be \$77,632, according to the estimate of Colonel Baldwin, which may be found in the Executive Documents of the first session of the twenty-first Congress, volume 4, document No. 101. It was not deemed expedient by Mr. Branch, who was at that time Secretary of the Navy, to cause the work to be executed, "in consequence of the great difficulties and heavy expense attendant upon its construction." It is not considered, however, by the committee that difficulties which may be overcome, and a construction which may be completed for less than \$80,000, ought to prevent the prosecution of this work. The cost of a hydraulic dock, according to the best information, would be \$125,000. The Peacock sloop of war was taken up on a dock of this description at an unfavorable time, the weather being extremely cold, and the cost was \$480. It would probably have cost to have her out at that time \$2,500. Several hundred vessels have been taken up on the hydraulic dock at New York, and it is stated that this has been done without danger to them; but, in heaving out, the vessels are always more or less injured by straining.

The committee have therefore come to the determination of recommending the construction of a marine rail-way, or a hydraulic dock, leaving it discretionary with the Executive to adopt whichever may be deemed most expedient, upon a more accurate and careful examination than it would be in the power of the committee to give; and for this purpose, as well as for attempting to remove the bar, they report a bill.

REPAIR AND EXTEND ARSENAL—CHARLESTON.

Mr. R. M. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, made the following report:

The Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred a resolution directing them to inquire into the expediency of establishing an arsenal of construction at or in the vicinity of Charleston, South Carolina, respectfully report:

That they have considered the same, and finding that the arsenal in Charleston is in a state essentially requiring

repairs, they are of opinion that provision should be made to put it in proper order, in lieu of establishing an arsenal of construction. They are also of opinion that the existing establishment should be somewhat extended, and made a proper depot for arms belonging to the United States, and that such workshops should be attached to it as may be necessary to keep the arms in order, and to construct gun carriages for some of the southern stations. Your Committee annex to this report a communication from the War Department, showing the necessity and propriety of this measure, and, to accomplish the object recommended, they ask leave respectfully to report by bill.

Letter from the Secretary of War to the Hon. H. L. Pinckney, upon the subject of establishing an arsenal of construction at Charleston, South Carolina.

WAR DEPARTMENT, January 20, 1836.

SIR:—I have the honor to transmit herewith a report from the Colonel of Ordnance, in answer to your letter of the 21st ultimo, and to express my concurrence in the views therein presented.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
LEW. CASS.

Hon. H. L. PINCKNEY,
House of Representatives.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, January, 20, 1836.

SIR:—In reply to the inquiries contained in the letter of the Hon. H. L. Pinckney, dated 21st ultimo, referred to this office, I have the honor to state, that by the ordnance regulations, adopted by the President of the United States on the 1st of May, 1834, the number of arsenals of construction was limited to six, four of which are now established, viz: one at Fort Monroe, Virginia, one at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, one at Watervliet, New York, and one in this city.

As arsenals of construction are expensive, it is not thought expedient unnecessarily to increase them, and doubts are entertained whether, under existing circumstances, the city of Charleston is a proper location for such an establishment. There is a depot for arms in Charleston belonging to the United States, which, however, is on too limited a scale. I would therefore respectfully recommend that an appropriation be asked for, either to add to this depot, or to provide such other site in the vicinity of the city as may be found, on examination, most expedient.

An arsenal on a moderate scale ought to be provided there, and such workshops could be attached to it as might be necessary to repair and keep in order the arms, and to construct gun carriages for some of the southern stations. Mr. Pinckney's letter is herewith returned.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
G. BOMFORD,
Colonel of Ordnance.

Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War.

BILLS REPORTED.

IN SENATE—MARCH 21, 1836.

Mr. SOUTHARD, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the following bill; which was read, and passed to a second reading.

A BILL

To provide for an exploring expedition.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States of America in Congress assembled, That an exploring expedition to the Pacific ocean and South seas be, and the same is hereby, authorized and directed, and that the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to prepare and send out for that purpose a sloop of war, and to purchase or provide such other smaller vessels as may be necessary and proper to render the said expedition efficient and useful.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the use of so much of the appropriations for the support of the navy, and of the means and facilities under the control of the Navy Department, as may be necessary and proper for that object, be, and the same is hereby authorized; and, in addition thereto, the sum of be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

House of Representatives, February 10, 1836.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY IN THE MILITARY BUREAUX.

Ma. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Military Affairs, made the following report:

The Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the memorial of Captain Thomas Hunt, and other officers of the army on duty in the military bureaux of the War Department, beg leave to present the following report:

The allowance in reference to which the officers of the army on duty in the military bureaux have presented their memorial, was fixed at one dollar and twenty five cents per day, on the 10th of August, 1818, by a regulation of the War Department, then under the administration of Mr. Calhoun, and which regulation is in the following words, viz:

"Officers detailed to perform duties in the office of the Chief Engineer, Quartermaster General, Adjutant and Inspector General, or the Chief of the Ordnance, will be allowed, while performing such duties, at the rate of \$1 25 per diem in addition to their usual pay and emoluments.

"The Quartermaster General will allow officers so detailed, fuel and quarters, agreeably to their respective ranks."

And subsequently, the allowance was extended to other military bureaux, either by regulation or special decisions of the head of the War Department.

The officers continued to receive the allowance until the passage of the act of March 3d, 1835, entitled "An act making additional appropriations for the Delaware breakwater, and for certain harbors, and removing certain obstructions in and at the mouths of certain rivers, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five," the proviso to which is as follows: "Provided, That no officer of the army shall receive any per cent. or additional pay, extra allowance, or compensation, in any form whatever, on account of the disbursing any public money appropriated by law during the present session, for fortifications, execution of surveys, works of internal improvement, building of arsenals, purchase of public supplies of any description, or for any other service or duty whatever, unless authorized by law," in consequence of which the payment of the allowance was suspended, or in other words, it was discontinued.

It may be proper to state why a necessity has existed, and does still exist, for the employment of officers of the army in the offices of the staff departments of the army.

Those chiefs of staff departments, or heads of military bureaux, as they are commonly called, have great and important military and administrative duties to perform. The money accountability of their departments is very great, and so, also, is the property accountability; and in the due and proper administration of their respective departments, so as to secure a strict and rigid responsibility, in reference to reports, returns, statements, and all things else necessary to guard and protect the public interests, great labor and a perfect knowledge of details are indispensably necessary. The military part of their duties is of so much importance, and of such public utility, that, with the extent of territory which the United States embrace, and the various and multifarious claims upon their time and attention, it is surprising to your committee that they are enabled to perform all that their positions seem to require of them.

Another consideration is well worthy of remark; when members of Congress, either individually or collectively, in their legislative capacity, require information from the Department of War, in order that, on many points, legislation may be had understandingly, the chiefs of staff departments are directed to report, each in his respective sphere, to the head of the Department, and in so doing, much research, industry, labor, and talent, are requisite to afford us early and correct information; or if calls are made directly by us upon them, we are answered promptly and satisfactorily, in all cases, so far as they have the means.

Your committee are fully satisfied of the absolute necessity for the chiefs of the staffs to have officers of the army as their assistants in the duties of their respective offices, for such aid is of the highest importance to the public interests, combining as it does, a knowledge of the casualties and details of the service, and military usages; a knowledge of accounts as connected with military operations, allowances, the movement of troops, and the transportation and purchase of military supplies; the surveying of routes for, and the opening of, roads and canals; the construction of bridges; fortifications, both permanent and field; drawing of maps of surveys, plans of fortifica-

tions and other public works; and of every thing under the supervision and charge of the ordnance department; the clothing of the army; the recruiting service; military orders and correspondence; and, in short, every thing connected with military affairs. Besides, when the chief of a department is kept from his office by illness, or is absent from it on duty, or for other cause, it is very clear, that an officer acquainted with all the duties and details of the office should be in it to take charge of it: the good of the service requires this.

The necessity for employing officers of the army in the military bureaux must, therefore, be apparent: the heads of those bureaux cannot discharge their duties efficiently, and to the satisfaction of the public, without such aid. Your committee, consequently, will not dwell longer on this part of the subject.

The reason for the allowance of the per diem of one dollar and twenty-five cents to each officer on duty in the military bureaux is founded in justice and equity, it being in consideration of the increased expenses to which the officers are subject by being placed on duty at the seat of Government, separated from the benefits and advantages of messings, which officers at established garrisoned posts can avail themselves of, and besides the small, comparative, expenses which they need be at by several messing together; messes derive advantages from allowances made to them by the Government, to wit: mess rooms and fuel for them.

By reference to the 22d section of the act of Congress, of March 16, 1802, which is now in force, it is perceived, "that where any commissioned officer shall be obliged to incur any extra expense in travelling, and sitting on general courts martial, he shall be allowed a reasonable compensation for such extra expense, actually incurred, not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents per day to officers who are not entitled to forage, and not exceeding one dollar per day to such as shall be entitled to forage."

Your committee are decidedly of opinion, that the officers whose case is now under consideration, are under as heavy extra expenses as those who are provided for, by that law, can be, and indeed greater; for, to the seat of Government, officers come from all quarters of the country; some on business connected with the public service; some on leave of absence, and some for other reasons, over which those on duty in the bureaux have no control; and unless they are treated civilly, and receive some attention from their brother officers at the seat of Government, the reputation and character of the army suffers in public opinion; but few persons taking into consideration whether their means can justify the expenses of hospitality or not. Your committee are not ignorant of the fact, that a prejudice has existed in regard to the employing of officers on bureaux duty, but it has been without understanding their true position; they work hard, and are not seen absent from their duties when the public interests require them to be at their posts. Some of them scarcely visit the Halls of Congress half a dozen times during a whole session, unless sent on public business. The respectability of the army requires that those who are on duty at the seat of Government should show some attention to their associates in arms, and the heads of bureaux, or chiefs of staff departments, can do this in consequence of the allowance to them of additional rations under the law of 1802; but the subordinates in those bureaux can have no means of doing this now, unless Congress afford them relief, and by the granting of which, the public service, as your committee believe, would be benefited, because it would enable them to have association with those from the distant posts and parts of the country, thereby deriving information that would assist in the administration of the affairs of the departments to which they are attached.

It might be urged that the per diem is "authorized by law," and therefore not affected by the proviso of the act of March 3d, 1835, already quoted, because of its having been allowed by regulations, and which regulations were made in pursuance of law; for the 9th section of the act approved, April 24th, 1816, entitled "An act for organizing the general staff," &c. provides "that the regulations in force before the reduction of the army be recognised, as far as the same shall be found applicable to the service; subject, however, to such alterations as the Secretary of War may adopt, with the approbation of the President;" but inasmuch as the payment of the allowance has been discontinued by the order of the Secretary of War, predicated on an opinion of the Attorney General, your committee are of opinion that the memorialists are entitled to relief by legislative action; and therefore report a bill.

Mr. Smith, of Maine, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the following bill:

A BILL directing the Secretary of War to report annually certain information relating to works of Internal Improvement.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, within the first week of each annual session of Congress, to communicate to the House of Representatives a list of the several works of internal improvement, embracing those of roads, canals, rivers, and harbors, which have been conducted or prosecuted under the direction of the Government of the United States during the year ending on the thirtieth day of September next preceeding such session, and therewith the following information relating to each work, to wit: The original estimate of its cost, and by what engineer, and when made; the amount that has been subsequently appropriated in each year by Congress for prosecuting the same; the amount expended in each year in prosecuting the same, and the name of the person superintending such annual expenditure, with his compensation therefor; the available amount of the unexpended appropriations on the thirtieth day of September in each year, specifying the portion thereof still remaining in the Treasury, and the portion remaining in the hands of agents; the estimated cost of completing such work, and of each extension or variation of the same which may be recommended or been adopted, and the time when the same is expected to be completed, and the appropriation requisite for the next succeeding year; together with such other information, respecting the history and progress of the work, as may be calculated to enable Congress to act most understandingly upon the subject.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

AN ACT making further appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of five hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in addition to former appropriations, for suppressing Indian hostilities in Florida.

Approved April 1st, 1836.

THE INDIAN WAR.

From the Savannah papers of the 24th we learn that, by steampacket from the St. John's, which arrived on the preceding evening, came passengers Col. TWIGGS, of the 4th regiment Infantry, Maj. MOUNTFORT, of the 2d regiment artillery, and Major LEAR, of the 4th infantry, with Capt. MARKS, of the Louisiana volunteers. These officers left Fort Drane on the 19th. Gen. SCOTT was still there with the forces under his command. The whole army was in fine health and spirits, in excellent discipline, and would be prepared to leave Fort Drane on or about the 25th for the banks of the Wythlacoochee, (Gen. Gaines' battle-ground.) There Generals SCOTT and EUSTIS, and Col. LINDSAY, with their immediate commands, were to unite—Gen. EUSTIS having moved on the 18th from Volusia, and Col. LINDSAY being on his way from Tampa.

If the Indians do not comply with the terms of the Treaty, it is Gen. Scott's intention to make them do so, peaceably, if they will, or forcibly, if necessary.

The Floridians, not in the field, are generally returning to their homes in the vicinity of Micanopy and elsewhere, expecting, as they have been assured, that the Indians will comply with their agreement with General Gaines.

Oseola, Jumper, Albeti Hajo (Crazy Alligator) all Indians, with Abram (Principal Adviser of Micanopy,) and Cæsar, Indian negroes, were present at the interview on the part of the Indians; and the officers who, at the request of Gen. Gaines, were present, were Captain Hitchcock, of the 1st regiment infantry, Captain Marks, of the Louisiana volunteers, and adjutant Barrow, of the same.

In consequence of some misunderstanding between Col. Twiggs and the Commanding General, respecting Brevet rank in the field, Col. Twiggs will forthwith re-

pair to New Orleans and resume his duties as commandant of that station. Major Mountfort is also on his way to New Orleans, and Major Lear has received a furlough for the recovery of his health.

Gen. Gaines and Gen. Scott met at Fort Drane and passed one day together—sitting at the same table, and showing as much courtesy to each other, (the Jacksonville Courier says,) as two men can, who take no notice of each other.

The general impression when these officers left Fort Drane was that the war was at an end. No hostile Indians have been seen by our army since Gen. Gaines left the Outhlacoochee. Most of the friendly Indians with *Black Dirt*, their chief, have returned to Tampa, deeming their services no longer necessary.

The subjoined general order, issued by Gen. Gaines upon giving up the command of his troops to General Clinch, before their return to Fort Drane, is published in the Savannah papers.

HEAD QUARTERS, WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Fort Izard, on the Wythlacoochee, Florida,
March 9, 1836.

I.—Called to East Florida by the savage massacres and conflagrations of the 28th December, and the following month, the Commanding General hastily collected, in Louisiana, the forces which accompanied him from that patriotic State. These troops, in the short space of thirty-six days, have marched by land and water, nearly eight hundred miles—one hundred and forty through the country occupied by the enemy, whose principal force they have met, beaten, and forced to sue for peace.

II.—These important objects of the campaign having been accomplished with the hearty and cordial co-operation of Brig. Gen. Clinch, (to whose sound judgment the defence of this frontier has been wisely confided, and by whose gallantry the enemy had been chastised on the 31st December, and since held in check as far as his limited means would allow,) the troops from Louisiana are placed under his command, in order to guard against the known faithlessness of the enemy, until the arrival of the forces under the officer charged with the diplomatic arrangements of the War Department. Whenever, and as soon as that officer shall mature his plan of operations, and accomplish the duties assigned him, the forces from Louisiana will return to New Orleans.

III. The Commanding General cannot consistently with his views of propriety take leave of the troops by whom he has been so manfully sustained, without tendering them his grateful acknowledgments for the constancy and courage with which they have performed every duty, and borne privations, the recital of which would not fail to command the admiration of the virtuous and wise of every section of the Republic. The officers and soldiers of the whole of these forces, (including the artillery from Tampa Bay, acting as a light brigade, under command of Lt. Col. Twiggs of the 4th infantry) have performed their duty so much to the satisfaction of the General, that he cannot discriminate between the relative claims of corps, of officers, or other individuals, without the risk of invidious distinction. All did their duty cheerfully and gallantly and when it became necessary to meet the question, whether to eat the meat of their own horses, or to abandon an important position, all cheerfully preferred this unpleasant subsistence to any movement that would endanger the frontier. The horse meat was accordingly eaten by horses and men until the enemy was beaten and sued for peace. A timely supply of provisions arrived, escorted by the brave Georgians, Floridians, and regulars, under Gen. Clinch, at the moment the pacific propositions of the enemy were in the act of being answered. The Indians were fired on by the General's light troops before he could be notified of the object of their being near the camp; they have since disappeared.

IV. The General deeply regrets the fall of First Lieut. J. F. Izard, of the Dragoons, acting Brigade Major, and in command of the advance guard. He fell at the head of his corps, and, though mortally wounded,

had the heroic presence of mind to order, "keep your positions, men, and lie close." 2d Lieut. Duncan, 2d Artillery, was slightly wounded. Capt. Saunders, commanding the friendly Indians, was severely wounded. Captain Armstrong, of the U. S. Transport Schooner *Mollo*, was slightly wounded. The two last named officers were in the advance, where their services had been highly useful during the march. This officer, and twenty-nine N. C. officers, soldiers of other companies of the Regiment, evinced their gallantry by their good conduct, as well as by their honorable wounds. The General is convinced that he never commanded a finer corps—its chief would do honor to any service.

The officers of the Medical Department merit the approbation of the General, for the attentive and skilful manner in which their duties were discharged.

List of killed and wounded :

Killed—1st. Lt. J. F. Izard, Dragoons.

Sergeant F. Dunn, 2d Artillery.

Private F. Bolie, La. Volunteers.

Do. V. Beck, do. do.

Do. H. Butler, do. do.

Total—5.

Wounded—Officers, non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates :

2d Artillery, 8

4th Infantry, 8

La. Volunteers, 30

Total wounded 46

By command of Major General Gaines :

GEORGE A. McCALL,
A. D. C. Act'g. Ass. Adj. General.

BATTLE OF THE OUTHLACOOCHIE.—We have been requested to give an insertion to the following. Gen. Clinch's official report was published in the *Georgian* of the 1st ult.

Extract of Gen. Clinch's letter to Col. Mills, correcting the printed copy of his report :

"This little band, aided by Col. Warren, Lieut. Col. Mills, Major Cooper, Lieut. Yeoman, Adj. Phillips, and twenty-seven volunteers, however, met the attack of a savage enemy of nearly three times their number, strongly posted, with Spartan firmness, and covered themselves with honor."

List of officers and men who were actually engaged with, and who supported, the regular troops at the battle of Withlacoochee, December 31, 1835.

4th Regiment—Duval and Nassau.

Col. Warren,	Lieut. John Yeoman,
Lieut. Col. Mills,	Lieut. Adj. Phillips,
Maj. Cooper,	Sergt. Maj. Curry,
2d Brigade.	Sergt. J. B. Mason,
Capt. W. B. Ross,	Sergt. J. Peoples,
Lieut. W. Haddock,	Sergt. John Jones,
Lieut. Thomas Suarez,	Sergt. R. J. H. Pritchard,
Lieut. John G. Smith,	Corp. R. Eames.

Privates J. Andrew, T. T. Woods, W. B. Hart, J. Tennesmore, T. White, John Taylor, John Higginbotham, John Stafford, John R. Roberts, James Tyson.

6th Regiment—Columbia and Alachua.

Privates A. Money, James Bryant.

1st Brigade, 7th Regiment.—Leon.

3 privates, names not known ; 1 Indian named Billy.
In all 31—*Savannah Georgian*, March 19.

MONTGOMERY, (ALA.) March 18.—The steam boat *Iberia* arrived at this place on Wednesday, freighted with arms and ammunition, and other stores, in charge of Capt. Harding, of the U. S. army, who had been ordered to muster and equip the regiment of mounted infantry, which rendezvoused at Vernon, Autauga county, on the 10th inst. The steamer having touched at Vernon on her way up, Capt. Harding there learned that the troops becoming impatient in consequence of his non-

arrival, had dispersed on the 14th, by order of His Excellency, Gov. Clay.

It is due to the brave volunteers who so patriotically offered their services to the country on this occasion, to state, that the failure on the part of Capt. Harding to appear at Vernon on the day appointed, is to be wholly attributed to his not receiving in time the Governor's communication requiring his services.

We understand Capt. Harding returned in the same boat yesterday with his stores.—*Advertiser*.

A SAILOR'S YARN.

"Talking of falling overboard," said Tom Wilkins, as William Duncan resumed his pipe, and began to smoke vehemently, "puts me in mind of a gallows good story that I know for a fact. When I was on board the *Dry-head*, 40, Captain Trunion, there was a fo'castl' mane named Ned Curtis, a very good feller, and one who tooked all things very easily. I remember once he fell much in the way as your man did, Duncan, only he was in a worse predicament, as the sea was running high, and we was making good way. The captain went to the sides "Hillo, Curtis!" says he, "is that you overboard?" "Ay, ay, sir!" singed out Curtis, "Forward there! down with tne boat—quick, a man's overboard," cried the skipper. "No hurry, sir," said Curtis, "take ye'r time, I feel very comfortable." But Ned wasn't left to feel himself very comfortable very long; he was soon hauled in and set upon his pins again on deck. Well! we was lying snug enough off Havana, and this Ned Curtis had a wife; a strapping craft, broad in the beam, with a high stern, and very bluff in the bows; enough to have made five on him. She was a taller chandler's daughter, and Ned had taken a fancy to her, when he was passing by her house, when she was down below in a cellar on a melting day, looking at the men. Ned happened to leer down, and she happened to leer up, just at one moment, and it was a slap shot o' both sides: so he stopt, and not knowing well how to get another sight at her, walked into the shop, and asked the price of tens of dips. He bought a pound on 'em, and dallied about the shop, waiting to see if she'd come up, taking a long time in forking out the blunt, and another longer time in counting it, and passing the change into his starboard locker, and another long time in looking at piles of soap, tin things full of oil and papers o' starch. But at last up com'd the young 'oman, looking as red as the field in marchantmans' bunting. Some how or nother they all scraped acquaintance, and after a little conversation forred, they bore up for the parlor, and cast anchor round the fire. Ned was at that time jolly good company, so I don't wonder he made his way among 'em; he'd ha' done so with old Nick—he'd got such a confounded insinwatin way with him. Well! the short and long of it is, that they was spliced, and she was used to come, and stay a week or two on board, sometimes along with him. They lived very comfortably together: she was a 'commodating temper, and he was of a light hearted and pleasant, and yielding disposition; so they got on famously, and was, as the second leutenant used to say, a pattern of *conubural facility*; never having many breezes, and keeping, generally speaking, very fair weather between them. She was a little fond o' drink to be sure! but that warn't no great harm, as every body's got their failings, and a taste o' grog is very comfortable sometimes, as we all knows. Howsumdever, I'm steering a little wide. Well, one day she was leaning out o' of the weather bow ports, a draining the water from a pot o' tatoes, and the craft giving a heel over, she was fairly chucked overboard. A precious scream she giv'd when she found herself a tumbling; and all on deck was in fine commotion, and Ned com'd running up, quite flabbergasted; he runs to the port, and looks over. But all warn't no use; the poor woman swimmid like lead, and down she was afore you could say 'Jack Robinson!' 'Shiver my timbers!' cried he, slapping his hands agin his forehead, 'if she hasn't gone over with the key of the tea caddy! Bles'd if I musn't break it open. That's a fac', cause I heer'd it.'—*Monthly Magazine*.

WASHINGTON CITY;
THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1836.

Strange as it may appear, although we are upon the spot where Congress holds its daily sessions, it is only during the past week that we have been able to procure a file of public documents.

We propose to republish those which are of sufficient interest and not too long; and shall present a short abstract of such as are of a private nature.

It is more as a work of record and reference on professional matters, than as a medium of news, that the proceedings of Congress are published in the Chronicle. The daily papers, and the numerous correspondents at Washington, will always anticipate a weekly publication in the news of the day.

EXAMINATION OF MIDSHIPMEN.—A Board of Naval Officers has been ordered to assemble at Baltimore, on Monday the 16th day of May ensuing, for the examination of all midshipmen, whose warrants bear date prior to the 1st January, 1831.

This Board will be composed of Commodore James Biddle, as President; and Captains H. E. Ballard, J. B. Nicolson, A. Claxton, and L. Kearny, members.

The mathematical examiners are Professors E. C. Ward, and P. J. Rodrigues.

COAST SURVEY.—The direction of the Coast Survey has been retransferred to the Treasury Department, to which it was in the first instance confided. It remains under the superintendence of Mr. Hassler.

Lieut. T. R. Gedney is under orders for duty on the survey, as commander of the U. S. Schooner Jersey, and the following Passed Midshipmen have been ordered to assist him—Alberto Griffith, Geo. N. Hawkins, Franklin Clinton, Geo. J. Wyche, Levin Handy, B. F. Sands, John Rodgers, Octavius Fairfax, John L. Ring, and Richard W. Meade.

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND CHARLESTON RAIL ROAD.—The South Carolina Board of Survey held a meeting at Columbia on the 25th ult. The Commissioners, viz:—Gen. Hayne, Chairman; Col. Blanding, Gen. Thos. S. Jones, Hon. P. Noble, Dr. Thos. Smith, and Chas. Edmondston, Esq. were all present. Col. James Gadsden was unanimously appointed *Chief Engineer*, and is to be assisted by the following officers, (ordered on this duty by the Secretary of War,) viz:—Capt. W. G. Williams, Lieuts. T. F. Drayton, E. B. White, and J. G. Reed, of the U. S. Army, and Mr. Featherstonhaugh, a Civil Engineer, in the service of the Government; in addition to whom, the board will endeavor to secure the services of Col. Brisbane, Capt. Huger, and Lieut. Colcock, of the Army. The Commissioners, after making all necessary arrangements for the prosecution of the surveys, adjourned to assemble again at Flat Rock, on the 20th June, there to meet their Engineers, and prepare a report for the Knoxville Convention on the ensuing 4th July. Prior to adjournment, Col. Blanding laid before the Board a valuable mass of information. The chairman of the Board has publish-

ed an address, inviting the people of South Carolina to appoint delegates to the Knoxville Convention.

Colonel BRISBANE, is a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, and Lieut. COLCOCK has lately resigned his commission in the army.

A school has been established on board the U. S. frigate Constellation, for the instruction of a portion of the boys in reading and writing; it is called the *Dyrne School*, in compliment to the first lieutenant of that ship, under whose auspices the experiment was made. There are between twenty and thirty boys belonging to this school, which is under the direction of one of the sailors as a schoolmaster, selected from the crew for his capacity and good conduct. These boys, who were unable to write when they went on board the Constellation, have been so successfully instructed by their sailor teacher, that they have been enabled to write letters to their parents, a gratifying evidence of the care and attention bestowed upon them.

Such an example is worthy of imitation on board every vessel of war.

We are requested to state that officers of the Army and Navy, who visit Baltimore, will always find free admission at the Exchange News and Reading Room, on Gay street.

The following is a copy of the bill reported in the Senate on Monday, 28 March, for increasing the Army:

A BILL to increase the present military establishment of the United States.

Be it enacted, &c. That in addition to the present military establishment of the United States, there shall be one regiment of artillery and two regiments of infantry: Provided, it shall be competent for the President at any time to direct that one of the regiments of infantry shall do duty as riflemen, and the other as light infantry, and the necessary measures for carrying this act into effect shall be taken under the direction of the President.

SEC. 2 And be it further enacted, That the laws regulating the present military establishment shall extend to the additional force herein authorised to be raised, so far as the same are applicable and not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That each regiment of artillery and infantry in the service of the United States shall hereafter consist of eight companies; and each company of artillery shall consist of one captain, two first lieutenants, and one second lieutenant, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, three sergeants, six corporals, three artificers, two musicians, and eighty four privates; and that each company of infantry shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant and one second lieutenant, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, three sergeants, six corporals, two musicians, and eighty-seven privates. And, in addition to the present regimental staff, there shall be two sub-adjutants to each regiment, who shall be warrant officers, to be appointed under the direction of the President, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of cadets. And there shall also be two chief musicians to each regiment of artillery.

The above bill appears to us to be very loosely drawn up, and defective in some essential points. It does not direct that the officers of the new regiments shall be appointed by selection, or otherwise, from those now in the army; but as a matter of course leaves it optional with the President to appoint them from the army, or from private citizens. Nor does it point out what disposition shall be made of the supernumerary second lieutenants, at present attached to the regiments of artillery—whether they shall be discharged, or distributed among the other regiments.

The Milledgeville, Geo. Federal Union says :—Gen. SCOTT has authorized Gen. WOODWARD and Majors WATSON and FLOURNOY, to receive into service for the Seminole campaign, five hundred Creek Indians. To this end the U. States agents are required to co-operate with those officers.

General MACOMB and Suite, attended by General HAMILTON and two of his Aids, visited the Forts in Charleston Harbor on the morning of the 24th ult., on which occasion salutes were fired by Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie.

The next day a general order was published in the newspapers, expressing the satisfaction of the General.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, }
CHARLESTON, S. C., March 25. }
GENERAL ORDER.

The Major General Commanding in Chief, was highly gratified by his visit yesterday to Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie. He could not but admire the soldierly bearing of the officers and men composing the volunteer companies which garrison those posts, and the good condition in which he found the works committed to their charge. He is aware of the sacrifices which these patriotic troops make in obeying the call for their services, and he tenders his acknowledgment for the prompt and efficient manner in which that call has been met. The circumstances however under which they were called into the service, having materially changed, the General conceives it a duty which he owes to the Government as well as to the troops, not to require their services beyond the present tour, when they will be permitted to return to their respective homes.

The principal officer of the Quarter Master's Department stationed in this harbor, will make the necessary arrangements for relieving the troops and securing the public property.

The General returns his thanks to Brigadier General Hamilton, for the facilities afforded him in making the inspections above referred to.

By order of ALEXANDER MACOMB, Major General commanding in Chief.

S. COOPER,
Aid de Camp and Ass't. Adj't. Gen'l.

General MACOMB and Suite left Charleston on the 26th, for Picolata, via Savannah and St. Mary's; arrived at Savannah on the 27th, and was to have left on the 28th in the steamboat Dolphin. General HAMILTON accompanied him as far as Savannah.

DOUBLE COCKS FOR GUNS.—In the National Intelligencer of the 22d ult. appeared a short notice of an invention of a double flint cock for guns, by Lieut. U. P. LEVY, of the U. S. Navy.

The *Double Flint Cock*, for muskets or other fire-arms, exhibited yesterday in the rotundo of the Capitol, is an invention by Mr. U. P. LEVY, of Monticello, Va.; the object of which is to save time in substituting a flint at a critical moment, when the flint in use is either broken or fails to emit fire. This is effected by turning the thumb-screw in the centre of the pan; a few revolutions raising the pan slightly, bringing the rear flint in front and re-screwing; it is then in battle order. By this simple invention, the soldier has a new flint in fifteen seconds.

In the same paper of the 25th, a writer undertakes to dispute the originality of Lieut. Levy's invention, and to show that a similar one was introduced into the British service by Sir Howard Douglas.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 23, 1836.

GENTLEMEN: In your paper of yesterday's date is a communication informing the Public that "the double flint cock, for muskets, exhibited yesterday in the Rotundo of the Capitol, is the invention of Mr. U. P. Levy, of Monticello, Virginia." Without for a moment intending to insinuate that Mr. Levy borrowed the invention of another, and appropriated it to his own use, I beg leave to say that there

is abundant evidence on record to show that, though he may be the *inventor* of the cock in question, he is by no means the *original inventor*. The "double flint cock" is the invention of that highly accomplished officer, Major General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart. K. S. C., C. B. F. R. S. &c. of the British army. It was, with other improvements, submitted to the Board of Ordnance as early as the year 1817, and adopted in 1818. See "Naval Gunnery," by Sir Howard Douglas, and particularly the letter therein from Lieutenant Colonel Dickson, royal horse artillery.

The invention was decided, after experiment, not to be suitable for the musket. It prevents the soldier coming to the position of "support arms," without danger to himself, and destruction to his clothing. It was applied by the inventor to naval ordnance, for which it answers very well.

Enclosed you will find a drawing of the lock, as used with naval ordnance. It is taken from a plate in the work above referred to.

Conscious of your disposition to give honor where honor is due, the insertion of this communication in your paper is requested, with the confident belief that the request will be complied with. JUSTITIA.

[Another communication to the same effect as the above has been received, with the signature of "Yard Arm," whose object is supposed to be accomplished by the publication of the above.—*Editors Nat. Int.*]

This statement has brought forth Lieut. Levy, under his own name in the *Intelligencer and Globe*, who claims to have made the invention in 1818, prior to the introduction of Sir H. D's. plan, of which from his own position he could have had no knowledge whatever.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 23, 1836.

GENTLEMEN:—I do not complain of the communication that appeared in the *National Intelligencer* of a few days back, under the signature of "*Justitia*." It was certainly very proper in the writer, to volunteer his services to enlighten the public, if he supposed that I was about to appropriate to myself the credit that belonged to Sir Howard Douglas; but perhaps it would have been as well, if he had advised with me upon the subject, as I think I could have saved him the trouble of writing his communication, by satisfying him that I was the *original inventor* of the *double cock*, which is at present to be seen in the rotunda of the capitol. Inasmuch as he has brought the matter before the public, in deference to that tribunal, I feel constrained to give a brief history of my invention, and to make a few remarks in vindication of myself from the suspicion of wishing to wear the laurels that should deck the brow of another.

I was attached to our Mediterranean squadron in 1817, when I satisfied myself that the object which had long occupied my attention was attainable, of having two jaws to the *cock*, in order that there might be a flint in reserve, in case of accident, and it was on my return passage in the frigate *United States*, that I succeeded in making a lead model of the cock now exhibiting. I presented it at the Ordnance Department in this city, on my first visit to it, after I reached home, which was in 1819, as the records of that Department can attest.

By reference to Sir Howard Douglas' *Treatise on Naval Gunnery*, it will be perceived, that although he submitted his work to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in 1817, it was retained among their archives until the 25th of November, 1819, when he was furnished with the manuscript, and received their permission to publish it; and of course it could not have issued from the press until some time in 1820, if as soon. How, then, was I to know any thing of the invention of Sir Howard Douglas? I had not the pleasure of an acquaintance with Sir Howard, Lord Viscount Melville, nor any of the other Lords of the Admiralty; and even supposing that I had, it is not to be presumed that they would have communicated a matter which the board of Admiralty had under advisement, to an officer of the navy of a foreign Government, with which their own country had been so recently engaged in war. The only similarity between the two inventions, is, that both of them have two flints; but their construction is entirely different. Had they borne a much more striking resemblance, surely no one acquainted with the history of the two inventions, could suspect me of trespassing upon the invention of Sir Howard, as mine was submitted to our *Ordnance Department* long before the public was advised of his.

I would observe, that Sir Alexander Dickson's letter to Sir Howard, is particularly applicable to my invention, as it was principally designed for ordnance. I had, however, never heard of that letter until I saw it in the appendix to

the second edition of Sir Howard's treatise on naval gunnery.

I take no merit to myself for my invention, nor would I accept of any remuneration, should it be adopted by the Government, as the consciousness of having served my country would afford me more real gratification than any amount of money could purchase.

Very respectfully your obedient serv't,

U. P. LEVY, of Monticello, Va.

ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

Mar. 30—Paymaster E. Kirby, at Fuller's.
 31—Dr. H. S. Hawkins, do
 Lt. M. W. Batman, 6th Infy. do
 April 1—Lt. J. H. Lamotte, 1st Infy. Gadsby's
 Lt. C. Graham, 3d Arty. Fuller's
 Capt. W. G. Williams, T. E. I Street.

LETTERS ADVERTISED.

Washington, April 1, 1836.

ARMY.

Lieut. James Allen
 Lieut. M. W. Bateman, 4
 Lieut. Campbell Graham
 Major Wm. S. Harney, 2
 Major E. Kirby
 Lieut. John F. Lane, 2
 Lieut. E. S. Sibley
 Col. J. G. Totten, 2

NAVY.

Lieut. Thos. Dornin
 Lieut. L. M. Goldsborough
 Mid. E. S. Hutter
 Lieut. Edwin Moore
 P. Mid. R. W. Meade, 2
 Lieut. John H. Marshall
 Lieut. R. R. Pinkham
 Dr. George Terrill
 Lieut. Thomas Turner
 Capt. H. D. Hunter, R. C.

Capt. Levi Twiggs, M. C.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

NEW YORK, March 30—per steam packet Columbia, from Charleston, Major B. A. Boynton, of the Army.

CHARLESTON, March 29—per Brig Gen. Sumter, from Baltimore, Lieut. E. B. White, of the Army, and lady.

Captain W. H. Chase, of the Engineer Corps, arrived at Pensacola on the 14th ult., on his return from Washington. Gen. GAINES arrived at Pensacola on the 21st ult.

Captain A. Claxton, of the Navy, lady and son, arrived at Charleston on the 23d ult. in the steamboat Wm. Seabrook, from Savannah, and sailed on the 24th in the steam packet South Carolina, for Norfolk, where she arrived on the 28th.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE NAVY.

MR. EDITOR:—As you have been so kind as to publish the various plans of your several correspondents for a Naval Peace Establishment, neither of which appearing altogether proportioned to the demands upon the country for the necessary protection of our fellow citizens and an immense amount of property exposed, as we may say, almost without guard both on our own coast and abroad,—I have thought it might not be superfluous to offer, for publication, the following as a substitute for what has been heretofore presented, believing, as I think may be demonstrated, that nothing short of the plan I am about to suggest, can ever embrace all the duties that must necessarily be required of our naval service, in order to give that protection to the persons and property of our citizens, abounding in every clime and every sea, which reason and justice, as well as our own immediate interests demand, or secure to us that just respect and freedom from outrage, which many of us well know from long experience nothing but a practical knowledge of our strength, by a proper display of the strong arm of force, can ever efficiently command. We have been admonished by Washington, confessedly by all, the father of our country, "to be prepared in peace in order to prevent war." With this object in view, as well as that of affording a reasonable protection to American citizens

and American commerce, visiting every land and every ocean, the following plan or system is humbly submitted for a

NAVAL PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

STATIONS.

	Ships of the line	Frigates.	Sloops of War.	Schooners.	Admirals.	Captains.	Com'ders.	Lieuts.	Com'ding.
Mediterranean, including the Grecian, Archipelago, Coasts of Portugal and Morocco, Canary, Madeira, and Western Islands.	2	4	6	2	2	6	7	2	
East Indies, including Malay, Philippine and Sandwich Islands, Japan, and Red Sea, Pacific Ocean, its extensive coast and various islands,	1	2	4	1	1	3	5	1	
Brazils, including river La Plata, Cape de Verd Islands, neighboring Coast of Africa and the equator,	1	2	2	1	1	3	3	1	
West Indies and Gulf of Mexico,	1	2	4	2	1	3	5	2	
	1	4	6	6	1	5	7	6	
	6	14	22	12	6	20	27	12	
HOME STATIONS.									
Dock Yards—Afloat for partial reliefs—emergencies—Coast Service—and training officers and crews,									
PORTSMOUTH, N. H. Dock Yard,	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	*1
BOSTON, Dock Yard,	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Afloat,	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	—
NEW YORK, Dock Yard,	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Afloat,	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	—
PHILADELPHIA, Dock Yard,	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	*1
NORFOLK, Dock Yard,	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Afloat,	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	—
CHARLESTON, S. C., Dock Yard,	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	*1
PENSACOLA, Dock Yard,	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
WASHINGTON, D. C. Dock Yard,	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	*1
Board of Navy Commissioners, or Bureaus, which should also constitute a Board of Examination for the Midshipmen, and always to be held at Washington,	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—
Inspectors of Ordnance, and proving ammunition,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
	3	3	3	3	4	18	16	7	

*One Schooner afloat.

In this scheme, it will be perceived the rank of Admiral is contemplated. Argument to point out the propriety or usefulness of this rank is deemed superfluous. No professional man of fair experience will deny it. Having thus gone through the principal range of what may be pronounced indispensably necessary to us, as an independent nation, desirous that an American should be respected as a freeman throughout the world, for a naval peace establishment, by summing up the whole of the preceding it will be perceived that according to this estimate, we shall require for our foreign service, always on actual duty, 6 Ships of the Line, 14 Frigates, 22 Sloops of War, 12 Schooners; 6 Admirals, 20 Captains, 27 Commanders, 12 Lieut. Commandants. But to relieve these officers (without making an allowance for the sick and disabled) it will be necessary to have double their number, which renders necessary for the foreign service alone, 12 Admirals, 40 Captains, 54 Commanders, 24 Lt. Commandants. To which must be added the number of vessels and officers necessary for our home service, &c. which gives as actually requisite for both in active service, 9 Ships of the Line, 17 Frigates, 25 Sloops of War, 19 Schooners; 16 Admirals, 58 Captains, 69 Commanders, 31 Lieut. Commandants. The Admirals for the better discipline amongst themselves should be divided

into the different grades of Admiral, Vice Admiral, and Rear Admiral. And of these 16 Admirals it is proposed to create 4 as Admirals, 6 as Vice Admirals, and 6 as Rear Admirals. The Lieut. Commandants will of course be supplied from the senior Lieutenants.

In commerce we employ about 105,000 seamen, who bring millions into our public Treasury; who have been mainly instrumental in paying off the national debt, and it is for this valuable class of our fellow citizens and the millions of treasure which they are constantly bringing into the country, this limited but reasonable force has been sketched out for their protection and the vast interests in which they are engaged. Comparisons with what has been done by other nations for the protection of their commerce, &c. is deemed unnecessary; they have their own ends to answer and we have ours; but in conclusion permit me to say, that the amount of naval force now urged upon the notice of those whom it may concern, is urged with sincerity and solemn conviction that nothing less will answer the honour and the ends of this country.

DECATUR.

ASYLUM FOR OLD SOLDIERS.

FORT COFFEE, 18th February, 1836.

MR. EDITOR:—Having spent nearly twenty-two of the forty years of my life, in the army of the United States, I have had an opportunity afforded me, of becoming intimately acquainted with the condition and wants of the rank and file of the army, the efficient portion of which is at this time in a very prosperous condition. The men are well fed, clothed and paid; and so far as my personal knowledge extends, they are contented, and faithful in the discharge of their various duties. But there is one class of men, forming a very small proportion of the whole number of the rank and file of the army, for whose relief I conscientiously believe that some Congressional provision should be made. The men to whom I refer are the old, superannuated soldiers, some of whom entered the army at a middle age, in and before the late war with Great Britain, and have been continued in it by re-enlistments. This description of men have been gradually leaving the service for several years past, by being rejected by the recruiting officers, on account of their being too aged and infirm to perform the active and laborious duties of the field; and those yet remaining, as well as others who have subsequently enlisted, will sooner or later share the same fate; they will be discharged and thrown into civil life, to earn a livelihood by their manual labour, when many of them from exposure in the service have had their constitutions so much impaired, that they do not possess physical ability enough to enable them to earn the most scanty subsistence. What tends to make their situation still worse, is that their method of life, while in the army, has been such as to preclude them from an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the various kinds of labor common to civil life; consequently they are always the last to receive employment, even when laborers of the most common kind are required; being thus situated, they are frequently without employment, and often fall into a state of despondency; loiter about houses of low and mean condition; become sick; and often, for the want of attendance and nursing, die, in some out house, or in the streets of cities, and are buried with but little more care and attention than if they were felons. This may appear to some, to be rather an exaggerated account of the condition and suffering of old soldiers, but it is nevertheless true, and I have myself witnessed some cases of the kind, which if minutely described would make humanity shudder, and even the most misanthropic bosom heave heavily with feelings of sympathy.

Another matter, in relation to old soldiers, worthy of some consideration, is that after they have spent a great length of time in the army, they become firmly attached to that method of life, and being often destitute of relations, they seem to view the members of the army, as one great and extensive family; and on being required from any cause, to leave the service, they experience

the feelings of one, who is discarded by his own family, and that same feeling has a great tendency to induce re-enlistment.

Much has been said in the army within the few last years, about the erection of an Asylum by voluntary subscription for the benefit of superannuated officers. However proper the design may be, I think it much more important that an asylum should be erected, for the benefit of the old and superannuated enlisted men; but it should be established by the government of the United States, and at the expense of the nation, and placed under the supervision of the War Department, when it would be so organized and controlled as to promise a degree of permanence and efficiency, which could not be expected of an institution based upon a voluntary subscription and control.

The Secretary of War, in his annual Report of 1834, recommended the application of the money arising from the taxes levied upon the sutlers to the troops, for the erection and support of an Asylum for old soldiers.

As that fund is, in some degree, intended for charitable purposes, it could not be employed in a better way than that proposed by the Secretary; but that sum, of itself, would not be sufficient for the erection and support of an establishment of the kind in question, and I would therefore suggest the following course. Let Congress create by law, an establishment for the benefit of old soldiers, to be commenced at such time, and in such manner, as the President, or Secretary of War, might direct. The best plan, agreeably to my opinion, for the commencement, would be as follows:

Our government have a number of Arsenals distributed over the country, at each one of which a number of common laborers are kept constantly employed; most of them are citizens under hire of the government, and the labor performed by them, with the exception of the mechanical arts, is such as can be performed by the description of men before mentioned, many of whom, although unable to perform the laborious and active duties of the field, are capable of performing the duty which would be required of them at an arsenal. In fact, old soldiers are better calculated to perform the common duty about an establishment of that kind than citizens, because from the nature of their duty in the army, they have become well acquainted with the art of cleaning, oiling and preserving arms, &c. which of itself is a matter worthy of some consideration. Therefore, in addition to setting into a state of progression an asylum for infirm soldiers, I would recommend the enlistment for life, of all such old soldiers as might be deemed worthy of such indulgence; giving each of them one ration per day, with such quantity of cheap clothing, as would be necessary for their health and comfort, and allow them (for a time) a small sum of money for the purpose of purchasing tobacco, &c. Let them be distributed to the different arsenals, to supply the place, as far as practicable, of those now hired, where they would be kept so long as they were able to perform labor, after which they should be removed to the asylum, and there be supported, at the expense of the government during the balance of their lives.

In this way the expense of the government would be increased but very little, if any; the country would be cleared of a portion of her needy and suffering population; and the good and efficient soldiers of the army would more readily re-enlist under such an arrangement than they now do, knowing that they would be provided for, in old age, at public expense.

A similar indulgence to that proposed for enlisted men, might be extended to such old and superannuated officers of the army, as might find it necessary in the course of time, from advanced age and poverty, to accept of the benefits of such an institution.

There are now in the military service, some officers of very advanced age, who have served their country HONESTLY and FAITHFULLY, during the whole efficient portion of their lives, who must as a matter of course, in a few more years, become too infirm from age, to endure the active and laborious duties of the field. Some of these it may reasonably be supposed, have not been

able, from the salary they receive for their services, to lay up a sum of money sufficient to subsist on, were they to quit the army; and not having any occupation by which they would be enabled to earn a subsistence, in civil life, they must inevitably suffer, should they be required, on account of advanced age, to leave the army. Such men, although unable to stand the fatigue and hardship incident to active military service, might yet render a service to their country adequate to the expense of a moderate subsistence (say half pay) by being employed in the management and command of the invalid soldiers, above mentioned. I hope, however, that there are not many officers in the army, who would be under the necessity of having resource to the plan proposed for their support; but there are some who inevitably would.

J. S.

EXAMINATION OF MIDSHIPMEN.

MR. EDITOR:—The enclosed letter cut out of the Richmond Whig of the 24th ult. induces me to undertake that, which for a long time I have thought I would do, viz: offer to the Navy, through your columns, a few remarks upon the subject of examining Midshipmen. I hope and believe, that the insinuations and reflections attempted to be cast on the last Board of Examiners by "A Father" are without sufficient cause, and that the partialities alluded to, and supposed to exist in favor of officers' sons, are rather the consequences of defective regulation than the result of favoritism in the Examiners.

NAVY.

To the Honorable M. DICKERSON, Secretary of the Navy.
BOARD OF EXAMINATION FOR MIDSHIPMEN.

It is of much importance that the President of the Board of Examination of Midshipmen, of 1836, should be an officer of talents, discretion, and the best qualities that adorn the head and heart, and that he should have a fatherly and protecting care for those who are to receive a passport for their qualifications, to be made Lieutenants. He should be an officer who would encourage a Midshipman by a helping hand, rather than embarrass him by coarse behaviour and frivolous questions not pertaining to nautical science. An officer eminently qualified for this trust, is Com. Jacob Jones. His gallantry, good sense, high character, and his recollection of the fact, that much practical knowledge is to be gained after the midshipman receives his signature, makes it imperative you should be solicited to appoint him the President of the Board of Examination, by those that have an interest in the coming candidates—and you are hereby respectfully solicited by

A FATHER.

N. B. The five first on the list of Midshipmen of '29 with one exception, and he of the Navy Commissioners' Office, are sons or relatives of Post Captains. To be any ways related to these "Magnates," is a "Patent Right" for genius.

If a "A Father" will reflect for a moment he must be convinced that, *all other circumstances equal*, officers' sons have a decided advantage over other midshipmen, from the fact of a Captain being able personally to instruct his son, when under his own eye, whether at home or at sea; and from his general acquaintance with his brother officers he knows best where to send him to learn his profession. Officers too can, and frequently do, obtain advantageous orders and transfers for their sons, while other midshipmen are obliged to remain on shore, often unemployed. Is it then strange that Navy Commissioners' and Officers' sons should pass a good examination? Is a system of examination fair or just that gives the chosen few such decided advantages over the many noble youths of this widely extended

'Land of the free, and home of the brave?'

I answer, No! Then, sir, the remedy for this growing evil is plain enough; but it is not to be found in the selection of a President, or Board of Examiners. Fix the standard of attainment in all the branches of nautical science and seamanship, if you please, as high as the mind of youth, with all due diligence and application, is capable of acquiring in five years; all who come up to that mark must be passed; and having passed, they ought

in all fairness to retain the same relative position on the Register, which they held before examination; for if the dread of rejection and final dismissal from the navy are not sufficient incentives to study, surely the less consequence involved in the lottery of numbers cannot be more stimulating. Whereas, on the other hand, great injustice may be done by putting one below another, whose chief merit perhaps is derived entirely from inferior advantages afforded him for the acquirement of professional knowledge, not only through the whole course of probationary service at sea, but also at navy yards and at the naval schools, preparatory to examination. I ask again then, if any who reach the goal of his country's requirement ought to be degraded upon a mere matter of comparative opinion entertained by a board of professional men? However high minded and honorable they may be, they are nevertheless as a body (I mean the officers of the navy) as variant in their ideas of professional superiority as are the winds that blow in the Isles of March.

A POST CAPTAIN.

29th March, 1836.

AMERICAN SEAMEN.

To one who has the interest of his country at heart, it is a painful sight to see how rapidly the native American seamen are dwindling away from the face of the waters, and their place being supplied by foreign. Not only are our packet ships, the best school in the world for perfecting the sailor in all the minutiae of his profession, very nearly wholly manned by foreigners, but they are fast filling our whaling ships, and thus rendering worse than null to the nation its greatest and best nursery of seamen, which has heretofore been its boast and pride. We say "worse than null," for in case of a war with England for instance, the capture of a ship with such a crew, (and how few of our traders or packets are otherwise manned) not only would deprive us of the services of so many men, but these very men who have been perfected in their profession in our marine would be turned against us and doubly add to the strength of the enemy. England, by a system of wise regulations, has created a superabundance of seamen, a large portion of which attracted by better ships, food and wages, are daily entering on board our vessels add by supplying all demand in America for persons of their profession, render it unnecessary for our merchants to create a body of native seamen, by employing boys as apprentices in their ships. In fact merchant captains, even in our largest sea-ports, consider it a matter of personal and peculiar favour to take a novice to sea; and so rarely is it done, that we have known persons of high respectability use all their influence in vain, to procure a situation for a son on ship-board. Was it not for the few seamen still made in our whalers and in the coasters, our whole commercial marine would long since have been, we venture freely to assert, wholly in the charge of foreigners, and the black cook the only representative of America on board each ship. When England is at peace we act as a drain and nursery for her surplus seamen, who may in case of war be recalled at leisure and used even against ourselves; for although many might remain with us, the best would leave, for none but the worthless, who never could be taught to take an interest in our flag, would be found in arms against their country. We hear of mutinies constantly occurring at sea! To what may they be attributed? but to the employment of foreigners who have no character to support in, and no ties to bind them to America; and who, so that they but escape the penalties of the law, are perfectly satisfied. We believe that there are laws in existence to regulate the employment of foreigners on board our ships, but we know that they are defective and have long since become obsolete, and are never enforced. Time cannot cure an evil springing from such fruitful sources, and unless Congress takes the matter properly in hand, and compels each ship to carry a certain number of boys as a part of the crew, as the maritime nations of Europe do, we shall, in all probability live to see the day when American seamen will be spoken of as a body of men who have passed away.

TOMPION.

WAIST BELTS.

[BY AN OFFICER OF THE ARMY.]

The arms and accoutrements of the artillery and infantry of the United States' army, are at this time generally new, and in good condition; but the accoutrements are deficient of a waist belt, which every experienced officer in the army must know, is essentially necessary to complete the equipage of the foot soldiers; and no set of accoutrements can be considered complete without it.

The waist belt should be of the same material, and same width of the bayonet and cartridge box belts, and should have a brass plate, or buckle, to correspond in width with the belt.

This belt should be worn around the waist over the other belts, in such a manner as to confine them close to the body, with the plate to the front; by which means the accoutrements are kept snugly to their proper place, and are but very little incumbrance to the soldier in any of his necessary exercises, and gives him at the same time, a neat, compact, and military appearance on parade; whereas if the belts hang loose, the men have a slovenly and awkward appearance, and they feel less comfortable than they do, when their accoutrements are neatly girded about them.

It is frequently necessary in the course of military operations in our frontier service, for the troops to construct bridges, repair and open roads, &c. which, if done in the vicinity of an enemy, it would be necessary for the soldiers to be kept constantly accoutred; and if their belts hang loose upon their person, the cartridge box and bayonet would swing about in such a way as to make it almost impossible for a man to chop with an axe, or to dig with a spade; and it would be still more difficult for him to lift timber, or to do any kind of labour, which would require him to stoop; as in that position, the cartridge box would either swing under his face, or fall forward over his head.

These are plain, incontrovertible facts, which require no very labored argument to prove; and the necessity of the waist belt must be apparent to every man who has ever seen service in the field, or who will allow himself to reflect one moment on the subject. How an evil, so important in its nature, could have been allowed to exist so long, in our service, cannot be otherwise than a matter of surprise. It is not to be presumed that it is in consequence of the expense that would be incurred, by such an addition to the accoutrements; for the belt and plate referred to, would not cost the government fifty cents; and, with due care, they would last a soldier ten years.

Some of the corps of our army (the 7th regiment of infantry for one,) wear these belts, which are for the most part, furnished at the individual expense of the soldiers, which is an expenditure that they ought not to be required to bear; in fact at many of our posts, the articles cannot be procured by private means, and it is much to be hoped, that the time is not far distant, when this very necessary appendage to the soldier's equipage, will be furnished to the army at the expense of the government.

The attention of colonels, or commanders of corps, &c., is respectfully invited to this subject.

FORT COFFEE, 1836.

INTERESTING INCIDENT.

There is in the exercise of justice and integrity, of generosity and the amiable sympathies of man, that, whilst it ministers to the individual who entertains those sentiments the purest pleasure, commands the respect and esteem of all. But there is a peculiar pleasure in witnessing the manifestations of these virtues in the opposite extremes of society, wealth or high official station on the one hand, and obscure penury on the other, since it would seem that neither extreme is often found favorable to the cultivation of just and magnanimous sentiments. Affluence and power too often chill and deaden the warm and lively sensibilities of our nature, engender a cold selfishness and at the same

time inflate their possessor with an imaginary independence which tends to render him indifferent to the interests and happiness of others.

Poverty, on the other hand, interposes in the pathway of mental and moral improvement too many obstacles to allow us to look for distinguished virtues among those borne down by its paralyzing and relentless oppression. In the following short narrative, I present you a gratifying instance of the sentiments and conduct I have commended, showing that they are sometimes to be seen illustrating both conditions. Amid the abounding selfishness and heartless indifference to the interests of others, which mark the character of too many, there are, nevertheless, some who derive pleasure from the performance of benevolent and generous actions, and who delight to contemplate them in others. For the gratification of such, and to render the merited meed to the respective agents concerned in the incident, and at the same time to excite others to follow their laudable example, I request that you will give it a place in your valuable periodical.

In the year 1823, a scrap of paper, purporting to be "the last will and testament" of Thomas Haney, a soldier of the U. States' army, who had died at Fort Armstrong, was forwarded from that place, a distance of more than 1,200 miles, to the appropriate accounting office at the seat of government, accompanied with evidence, that the deceased had left a sum of money which he had bequeathed to his aged father living, as he stated in Ireland, and on the domain of Lord GORMANSTON, near Drogheda. The money was placed in the hands of Major Thomas Biddle, a paymaster of the army; and the circumstances made known to ANTHONY ST. JOHN BAKER, British Consul General, then residing at Washington, who was, at the same time apprised of the course which it was necessary to pursue to accomplish the filial and pious wishes of the testator. Mr. Baker was told that a full description of the deceased soldier was on record in the office, and that in the event of an application for the legacy, it would be requisite to exhibit a statement setting forth the age, size, complexion, trade, &c. of the soldier, that by comparing it with the record, his identity might be placed beyond doubt. In due time, the Consul General appeared at the office, and from Lord GORMANSTON, exhibited a description of the deceased, according in the most satisfactory manner with that on record, and also produced a power of attorney from the father to Lord G. and another from the latter to the Consul, authorizing him to receive the legacy. On receiving the amount of the bequest, \$104 27, the Consul General offered his warm acknowledgments for the trouble the government had taken to carry into effect the will of an obscure individual, and at a subsequent period, submitted for perusal, a letter from Lord G. acknowledging the reception of the money and expressing the gratitude of the father, and his own admiration of the high sense of justice entertained by the officers of our government. E.

A CARD TO OLD IRONSIDES.

"Neptune" presents his respects to "Old Ironsides" and requests his attention to the annexed extracts from the United Service Journal for Nov. 1835, page 306.

After having read them, he will perhaps be of opinion that an ancient galley was somewhat larger than a modern man-of-war's launch.

"The art of ship-building appears to have made much more rapid progress than that of navigation. The account of the commerce of Tyre given in the 27th chapter of Ezekiel affords strong evidence that the Tyrians had made no small advances in this art; and it is reasonable to conclude that the naval and commercial operations in which the Tyrians and other ancient nations were engaged, would stimulate them to devise various means of increasing the strength, and speed, and convenience, of their ships. The Romans transported from Egypt to Rome obelisks formed out of a single stone, of a length and size so enormous, that it is questionable whether they could have been put on board any modern

ship whatever. This fact shows that the Roman ships must have been large and strong, and that a considerable degree of skill must have been exhibited in their construction.

"Athenæus gives the following description of one of the ancient ships:—

'It had forty ranks of oars, was four hundred and twenty-seven feet in length and nearly eighty feet in perpendicular height from the taffrail to the keel. It was furnished with four rudders, or steering oars, forty-five feet in length, and the longest of the oars by which it was impelled were in length equal to the extreme breadth of the vessel. The crew consisted of upwards of 4,000 rowers, and at least 3000 other persons employed in the different occupations connected with navigating so immense a fabric.'"

PRESENT TO THE CITY OF RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Compiler.

We have been permitted to take a copy of the following correspondence:

U. S. SHIP DELAWARE,
Norfolk, March 1st, 1836.

To the honorable the Mayor of Richmond.

SIR,—I most respectfully request that I may be permitted to present to the honorable the Corporation, likenesses of those distinguished men, Columbus and Americus Vesputius—the originals being in the Studio at Naples.

I hope they may be allowed to adorn the walls of your public Hall, as a small mark of the respect I have ever borne for the city of my nativity.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obed't serv't,

J. B. NICOLSON, Capt.

RICHMOND, 15th March, 1836.

To Capt. JNO. B. NICOLSON, of the U. S. Navy.

SIR,—In compliance with a resolution of the Common Council of the city of Richmond, of the 14th inst, I have the honor of acknowledging, on their behalf, the receipt of the highly acceptable donations which you have been pleased to present to our Corporation, of the portraits of Christopher Columbus and Americus Vesputius.

The Common Council tender you their thanks for these valuable paintings, and duly appreciate the feelings which prompted you to present them as "a mark of the respect you have ever borne for the city of your nativity." They will be prized and preserved, not only for their intrinsic value, but as the offering of one whose gallant bearing in sustaining the reputation of his country's flag, has reflected honor on the city which gave him birth.

I take great pleasure in communicating to you the sentiments of the Common Council on this subject, and avail myself of the occasion to assure you of the esteem and respect with which I am

Your most obed't servant,

JOHN RUTHERFOORD,
President C. C. city of Richmond.

Upon referring to Niles' Register, we find Capt. NICOLSON's services very handsomely noticed by his commander. The citizens of Richmond cannot but be gratified at the honorable career of this officer, who seems to remember his birth place with filial affection.

The Peacock, Capt. Warrington, captured the Epervier, of eighteen 32 pound carronades, on the 29th April, 1814, which was brought into Savannah as a prize, by first Lieut. J. B. Nicolson. The following is an extract from Capt. Warrington's letter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Savannah, 5th May, 1814:—

"To the unwearied and indefatigable attention of Lieut. Nicolson (1st) in organizing and training the crew, the success of this action is in a great measure to be attributed. I have confided greatly in him, and have never found my confidence misplaced. For judgment,

coolness and decision in times of difficulty, few can surpass him. This is the second action in which he has been engaged this war, and in both he has been successful. His greatest pride is to *earn* a commander's commission by fighting for, instead of *heiring* it."

PRESENT TO THE NAVAL LYCEUM.

James Buchanan, Esq. his Britannic Majesty's Consul at New York, has presented to the United States Naval Lyceum, in that city, a full length portrait of his Majesty, King William the Fourth.

The following correspondence on the occasion has been published in the New York papers.

His Britannic Majesty's Consulate, }
New-York, March 24th, 1836. }

SIR,—I have the honor to present a portrait of his Majesty King William the Fourth, to be placed in the United States Naval Lyceum, in which I have observed the portraits of several eminent naval characters. The attachment of his Majesty to the naval service, has led seamen, with their characteristic familiarity of expression, to designate his Majesty "The Sailor King." Arising out of such connexion with the service, and aware of the vivid recollection of many of the old and respectable citizens of New York, as to the seaman-like frankness and bearing of the King when a Midshipman on this station, I have been led to request the acceptance of what is esteemed a good likeness. That the growing affection which so happily prevails between his Majesty and the United States—based upon those kindred relations to which England can alone lay claim—may increase, and be handed down to future generations, is the ardent prayer of

Sir,—Your ob'dt servant,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

To Commodore Charles G. Ridgely, }
President of the United States Lyceum. }

United States Navy Lyceum, }
NAVY-YARD, New-York, March 28, 1836. }

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 24th instant, transmitting to the United States Naval Lyceum for the purpose of being placed in its rooms—a beautifully executed full length portrait of his Majesty King William the Fourth, and am authorized to present you the thanks of the Society for this very flattering and appropriate donation.

The recollection of the frank and friendly bearing of His Majesty, when brought by the course of his service in the British navy, in contact with the citizens of New York, which as you pertinently remark, is within the remembrance of some of its old and respectable inhabitants,—the active and ardent interest he has always manifested in the prosperity of the royal navy of England, with which that of America may claim a common kindred origin,—and more recently, the exhibition he has given to mankind, of a distinguished and magnanimous generosity of character, in the spontaneous interposition of his high influence, to bring to an amicable issue the long subsisting differences between this country and one of the principal powers of Europe, will cause the name of William the Fourth to be cherished in grateful respect by the citizens of the United States, between whom and the people of England, I entertain a perfect confidence that the common sentiment of amity will endure without interruption, while the officers of the American navy, and the members of the United States Naval Lyceum, will continue to cherish a respectful regard for the monarch who has been emphatically denominated "The Sailor King."

With sentiments of high regard,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,—Your most ob'dt. serv't.

CHAS. G. RIDGELY.

To James Buchanan, Esq. }
Consul of his Britannic Majesty, New York, }

A CARD.

We the undersigned officers of the U. S. Army, who embarked with three companies of U. S. Troops at Baltimore, on the 4th ult. for Florida, via Savannah, on board the brig Arctic, commanded by Capt. William Philips, deem it an act of justice to make a public manifestation of our thanks to Capt. Philips, for his uniformly kind and polite attention to us all; and also to express our admiration of his conduct as a seaman in the management of his vessel during a most tempestuous and boisterous voyage, having been beset by constant and tremendous gales of wind, with but short intermissions from the time we left the Capes of Virginia until the 20th ult.

Capt Philips has our hearty good wishes for his future welfare and happiness.

WM. GATES, *Maj. Commanding.*

J. DIMICK, *Capt. 1st Art.*

D. D. TOMPKINS, *Capt. 1st Art.*

H. S. HAWKINS, *Ass't. Surgeon U. S. A.*

F. TAYLOR, *Lieut. 1st Art.*

J. B. MAGRUDER, *Lieut. U. S. A.*

CHAS. B. CHALMERS, *Lieut. 1st Regt. Art.*

A. HERBERT, *Lieut. 1st Regt. Art.*

MONTGOMERY BLAIR, *Lieut. 2d Art.*

A CARD.

PENSACOLA, March 19.—Capt. DORR respectfully presents his thanks to Com. A. J. DALLAS, also to the commanders and officers of the U. S. ships Warren and St. Louis, for their prompt and efficient assistance, rendered in getting off the Schr. Vampyre, which vessel was blown on shore in front the Navy Yard on the 9th inst.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FIESCHI, and two of his accomplices Morey and Pepin, were guillotined in Paris on the 19th February, for an attempt on the life of Louis Philippe by the infernal machine. Boireau, another accomplice, was sentenced to twenty years imprisonment at hard labor.

DEATH OF THE MOTHER OF NAPOLEON.—Madame Marie Lætitia Bonaparte died at Rome, at one o'clock in the morning of the 2d of this month. She was born on the 24th of August 1750 at Ajaccio, of the Ramalini family, and had lived at Rome ever since 1814. From the time of her fall at the Villa Borghese she had lost the use of her limbs, and half reclined night and day upon a couch: her eye sight had failed for several years past; she took very little share in the passing events of the world, and admitted to her society only a small number of intimate friends. A lady constantly watched by her side, and M. Robaglia, her Secretary, once an officer in the old Guard, used to read the Journals to the august invalid, to speak to her of France, and to make her live again in the times gone by. Her appearance gave a painful impression to the few visitors who were admitted to her palace.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS WATERLOO HERO.—On the 12th of February died at Strathfieldsaye, of old age, Copenhagen, the horse which carried the Duke of Wellington so nobly on the field of Waterloo. He was foaled about the time of the battle of Copenhagen, from which he got his name, and was remarkable for gentleness and spirit united. He lost an eye some years before his death, and has not been used by the noble owner for any purpose during the last ten years. By the orders of his Grace a salute was fired over his grave, and thus he was buried, as he had lived, with military honors. This horse has long been a great attraction to strangers who were accustomed to feed him over the rails with bread, and the Duke himself preserved an especial regard for him, which cannot be wondered at upon considering that he bore him for 16 hours safe through the grandest battle that has occurred in the history of world. The late amiable Duchess was likewise particularly attached to him, and wore a bracelet made of his hair.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INDIAN TREATY.—A very interesting scene took place in the early part of the week at the Masonic Hall, in this city. This was the concluding of a treaty between the Ottawas, the Chippewas, and the United States, in relation to the selling of the Indian territory in Michigan. The Indians have ceded about twenty millions of acres, reserving about one hundred and fifty thousand acres for themselves, in the northern part of Michigan, at Little Traverse, Chaboigan, Grand Traverse, and Pare Marguette. They receive six hundred thousand dollars, payable in thirty years, with other valuable grants. After the ceremonies of smoking and signing, several speeches were made, in which some of the Indians indulged in a spirit of humor. They call us "the people with hats," and one wished that the people with hats, would present each of the chiefs, about twenty-five in number, with one of those "conveniences with four legs which travel so fast," meaning a horse. All their requests of this description, were granted: but one of them put a poser to the Commissioner. He said that the people with hats ought to present each of the young men with a squaw! This piece of fun was intended for the edification of the ladies who were present.

The treaty is now before the Senate: when ratified it will be highly advantageous to all parties. The Indian territory was too large to be of any use to the tribes which were scattered over it. Now, they will be concentrated. Under the care of Mr. HAMBLIN, an amiable and accomplished half-blood of the Ottawa tribe, their progress in civilization must be rapid. They are all desirous of becoming amalgamated and identified with our own people, and they will soon be so. They have excited much interest in the District.—*Washington Mirror.*

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—We have seen a splendid sword-cane that has been presented to Col. Henderson, Commandant of the Marines, by the officers of his corps. The cane is a piece of the original timber of the old Cyane, which has recently been broken up at Philadelphia. It appears that Colonel H. commanded the Marine guard on board the frigate Constitution, with the gallant Stewart, when he captured H. B. M. Corvettes Cyane and Levant.—*Globe*

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT IZARD.—It will be observed by our report of Florida news, that Lieutenant Izard survived his wound but five days. He was a young, ambitious, and gallant officer, the son of a brave man, the late General Izard of South Carolina. He graduated a few years ago at the Military Academy, at West Point. Previous to his joining the Florida troops, he had been for sometime at the North, to re-establish his health which had been shattered during the dragoon expedition, in which he took part, west of the Mississippi. His fellow officers will lament his loss as that of one who was an ornament to the service. While in this city—but a short time previous to his departure for Florida—his amiable and manly deportment had secured him the affection and esteem of all who enjoyed the pleasure of his society. He met his death while in the performance of his duty.—*New York Times.*

A discussion is going on in the *Army and Navy Chronicle*, as to the expediency of creating the grade of Admiral in the navy of the United States. A valid objection cannot we think be advanced against such a creation. The same reasons why in organizing the army we confer the title, to correspond to the functions of a general, hold good in the navy. The thing we already have in the navy as well as army, naval captains being placed at the head of fleets over other captains; why not have the name? It would not only sound strangely, but it would be universally condemned as irregular and practically unwise, were the command of several regiments to be given to a colonel. Yet this is now done in the navy, where we have no generals. The system of grades is a part of, and is essential to military discipline, and should be fully carried out.—*Baltimore American.*

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF MARYLAND.—GEORGE H. STEVART, late Brigadier General of the First Light Brigade, to be Major General of the First Light Division of Maryland Volunteers.

DESTRUCTION OF THE ARSENAL AT FRANKFORT, Ky.—The Arsenal, containing the public arms, at Frankfort, Ky. was discovered to be on fire about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 12th ult. and such was the head to which it had then arrived and the rapid progress of the flames, that the building with its whole contents was destroyed. Not a sword, musket, cartouch box or trapping was saved. The origin of the fire had not been ascertained. It appears, however, that the hands had been engaged in cleaning the arms the day previous, and thence it is probable, resulted the accident.

When the arsenal blew up and all its arms were supposed to be destroyed, it was found on digging among the rubbish, that a brass field piece had remained uninjured. The history of this piece is interesting. It was in the first place, captured from Burgoyne at Saratoga, afterwards surrendered to the British, at Detroit, by Gen. Hull—retaken by the army under Gen. Harrison at the battle of the Thames, presented by Congress to Gov. Shelby, and by him to the State of Kentucky.

WRECKS.—It is unusual for us to announce so many wrecks as have recently occurred, in so short a time, unless after some great and disastrous gale. These, however, have happened in consequence of a severe current setting directly upon the Florida Reef. Its rapidity has been estimated at from three to three and a half miles per hour; and when vessels once get on the coral reef with this current, it is difficult if not impossible to get off without the assistance of lighters. The bold and enterprising men who follow wrecking on this coast, have within the last eight months saved a vast amount of property from total loss. Nor has there been, so far as we have heard or believe, a single instance of improper conduct relating to wrecked property among the crews of twenty wrecking vessels. The Hon. Judge Webb has several times scrutinized their conduct rigorously, and has paid them high compliments for their honorable deportment. It ought to be generally known, that these wrecking vessels carry a licence from the Judge of the United States Court, which would be withheld or resumed if the Judge had good reasons to disapprove of their conduct. While glaring improprieties relative to wrecked property have occurred on the coasts of New York, New Jersey, and England, we are gratified to hold up our despised and abused Islands as free from similar reproach.

—*Key West Inquirer, March 5.*

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, }
Norfolk, 22d March, 1836. }

From the 1st April next, no light will be displayed on the Wolf Trap Shoals until further notice, it being found necessary to remove the boat to undergo repairs.

CONWAY WHITTLE, *Collector*
and *Superintendent of Lights.*

ARMY.

RESIGNATIONS.

2d Lieut. Geo. M. Legate, 2d Arty. 1st April.
1st Lieut. Horace Bliss, 4th Arty. 10th June.
Captain J. M. Baxley, 5th Infy. 1st April.
1st Lieut. R. W. Colcock, 3d Infy. 1st April.

NAVY.

The U. S. Ship Ontario, Captain Salter, was passed in the river La Plata, on the 29th Jan., from Monte Video, bound to Buenos Ayres—all well.

Frigate Constellation, Commodore Dallas, was still at Pensacola the 20th March.

Sloop Vandalia, Captain Webb, was at Tampa Bay the 22d February.

Schooner Grampus, Lieutenant Commanding Boardman, was expected to sail for the West Indies, from Norfolk, on Sunday last.

The U. S. Sloop of War St. Louis, Captain Rousseau, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Dallas, arrived off the S. W. Pass of the Mississippi on the 15th ult., with the intention of going up to New Orleans, but owing to the low stage of water on the Bar, was unable to get over; she returned to Pensacola on the 19th.

The U. S. Sloop of War Warren sailed from Pensacola on the 20th ult. bound on a cruise along the coast of Florida and Key West.

Sloop Vincennes, Captain Aulick, arrived at the Island of Otaheite on the 5th September, 1835, last from Nooahevah; was still at Otaheite on the 19th September, to sail next day for the Friendly and Feejee groups; thence to the Pelew and China.

THE MAILS

For the Mediterranean will be made up at the Navy Department, as usual, on the 10th and 25th of each month, to be sent via New York.

For the Pacific the 6th of each month, to be forwarded by the packet, as usual, on the 10th, from New York, via Kingston, Jamaica.

RESIGNATION.

Charles Sperry, Midshipman, 1st April.

DEATHS.

In Philadelphia, on the 28th ult. after a short and painful illness, ADELAIDE OLIVIA, daughter of Lieut. F. A. Neville, of the U. S. Navy, aged four years and nine months.

At St. Louis, Mo., on the 16th ult. Mrs. JULIE A. KINGSBURY, consort of Lieut. JAMES W. KINGSBURY, U. S. A., and daughter of Mr. J. P. CABANNE, of that city.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS AND PATRIOTS.

In Albion, (New York) JAMES ST. CLAIR, a hero of the revolution, aged 78. Mr. ST. CLAIR was a volunteer in the army of the revolution—served at the battle of Lexington and Bunker Hill—was a ranger one year and a half under Major Whitecomb:—he then joined the standing army, and was at the battles of Monmouth, Brandywine, Valley Forge, and at the taking of Burgoyne. He was at West Point at the time of Arnold's treason, and in the unsuccessful attack on Quebec, under General Montgomery, and in several other actions of less importance. He was discharged at the close of the war, with the badge of honor for six years' faithful service, under the signature of the immortal Washington, which is now in the hands of his son, with whom he lived and died, as a memento of the toil, sacrifice and devotion he freely offered on the altar of his country, and of the high honor which not only a Washington, but posterity feel proud to award to the heroes of the revolution, for their priceless services.

In Princeton, N. J. 16th ult. JOSIAH FERGUSON, Esq. aged 90. He was a captain in the army of the revolution.

Near Spotswood, on the 4th ult. FREDERICK BUCKELEW, aged 80.

In Livingston, ANTHONY KING, 85.

In Trenton, JOHN McCULLUM, 90.

In Cumberland Co. N. C., 17th ult. Mr. KENNETH MURCHISON, aged 88.

In Morristown, N. J., Col. JAMES COOK, aged 75.

In Upper Freehold, N. J., BENJAMIN VAN SCHAICH, aged 76.

In Canandaigua, N. Y., ZEBULON MACK, aged 81.

HENRY M. PREVOST,

Stock and Exchange Broker,

NO. 47 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

All kinds of BANK, RAIL ROAD, CANAL, INSURANCE, and OTHER STOCKS, bought and sold on Commission.
April—7th